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PAINTS & VARNISHES
COVER THE EARTH
AMERICAN METHOD TO LIFE

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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F&S
PAINTS & VARNISHES
AMERICAN METHOD TO LIFE

68924 式拜禮號六廿月八英港香 TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1919. 日三月七 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS \$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT BY MR. HENDERSON.

SAYS HE REFUSED TO BE AMBASSADOR.

London, August 24.
A sensational statement has been made by Mr. Arthur Henderson, who is a candidate at the Widnes bye-election, to the effect that when he went to Russia in 1917 he was empowered to replace the Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, but he discovered that it would be most unfair to ask Sir George Buchanan to return home, and he (Mr. Henderson) consequently sacrificed the rich post.

AMERICA AND SHANTUNG.

A BLOW TO JAPAN'S CLAIMS.

Washington, August 24.
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has adopted Senator Lodge's resolution giving Germany's rights in Shantung to China, instead of Japan.
The matter will now be fought out on the floor of the Senate. The Republicans declare that they have sufficient votes to uphold the amendment, which the Democrats are confident of defeating.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

Buda Pest, August 24.
The Archduke and the Government have resigned, owing to the Allies' refusal to recognise them.
Paris, August 24.
It is reported that Mr. Lóczy has become Prime Minister of Hungary.

THE AEROBUS "GOLIATH."

London, August 24.
A message from Casablanca says the aerobus Goliath has been discovered. She landed north of Dakar with a broken propeller. All are well.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRAITS GOVERNOR DEPARTS.

Singapore, August 25.
H. E. the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Arthur Young, has proceeded homeward on the s.s. Pembroke. There were large crowds and a guard of honour on the pier and a salute was fired.
In a farewell message the Governor thanks the people of British Malaya for their whole-hearted co-operation in the task of destroying German militarism, and says he will look back with happy memories to thirteen years spent here.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

Paris, August 22.
After hearing Mr. Hoover, the Supreme Council sent a telegram to the Allies Mission at Budapest with a request that it be communicated to the Hungarian authorities. The telegram says that the Allies cannot conclude a lasting peace with the Hungarian people as long as the present Government remains in power. "This Government was not established by the will of the people, but by a coup d'etat carried out by a small group of police under the protection of a foreign army. The head of the Government is a member of the Hapsburg family, which, through its policy and ambitions, is largely responsible for the calamities from which the world is suffering and will suffer for a long time. A Peace negotiated by this Government cannot be durable. The Archduke says he is ready to submit his position to the popular vote. That will not satisfy us, as the elections can be carried out under the auspices of his administration. Therefore in the interests of European peace the Allies are obliged to insist on the present pretender to supreme power in Hungary resigning in order that a Government representative of all parties can be elected."

FRANCE AND MAHOMEDANS.

Paris, August 23.
Concerning the future of Syria the French papers urge that France is strongly opposed to any claim to establish in Asia a French dominion over the Mahomedans similar to the position she holds in Africa. The victory of the Allies cannot result in the suppression of all Mahomedan independent powers which were developing in Asia. It would be unjust and dangerous. France suggests that if the Emir Feisal succeeded in maintaining order in the interior, then France will gladly come to an agreement without infringement of Mahomedan independence.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OUTSPOKEN TRADE UNION DECLARATION.

A STATESMANLIKE WARNING.

STRONG DENUNCIATION OF POLITICAL STRIKES.

London, August 24.
The quarterly report of the General Federation of Trade Unions contains a warning by the Management Committee, signed by Mr. Appleton. It says that the period between November and May next will be fateful, perhaps tragic, unless sanity returns and production increases. Avoidable strikes have been precipitated and Union funds needlessly dissipated. Some strikes have been distinctly political in origin. Political strikes must either fail or end in revolution; they are not against the capitalist, but against the community. It is not the capitalist that suffers, but the people. Against such strikes the Government must protect the people or surrender its functions. The effect of such strikes is to decrease production and increase the price of all commodities. In view of the national situation and the possibility of a grave shortage, it is imperative that the Trade Unionists should face the facts, namely, that the war is over; that competition between nations is forcefully operating; that food and raw materials must be brought from countries over whose merchants our Government has no control; and that these commodities must be paid for with goods and not with paper.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BOLSHEVİK YOKE.

London, August 23.
A telegram from Helingsfors states that General Gough is distributing in Petrograd by aeroplane a proclamation addressed to the citizens announcing the formation of a "popular, democratic Government" in North-western Russia. It adds: "Our duty is to save you from Bolshevism and tyranny and to feed the population immediately the city is freed, to which end the great naval victory at Kronstadt has cleared the way."

THE KRONSTADT NAVAL FIGHT.

Helingsfors, August 23.
It appears that the cruisers Aurora and Dojan were also put out of action in the recent fight with the British.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, August 23.
The opinion is current in Paris that the centre of the League of Nations is to be moved from Geneva to Brussels. An official announcement will be forthcoming soon. The principal reason for the decision is to be found in the discontent of gallant little Belgium at the treatment received at the Peace Conference.

INFORMER ON TRIAL.

Paris, August 22.
A sensational trial has begun by courtmartial, that of the informer Quirin, who betrayed Nurse Cavell to the Germans. He is also indicted on other serious charges. Sensational revelations are expected.

FRENCH FINANCE.

Paris, August 23.
A French financial mission has approached the leading banks of New York for a loan of 500,000,000 francs. No decisive steps are expected before the ratification of the Treaty. The French market is firm in anticipation of large sales of English securities, which, it is anticipated, will improve the French position on the London exchange.

GERMANY COMMENCES PAYMENT.

Paris, August 24.
The Minister for Reconstruction has informed the Council that delivery of German coal has been begun, but supplies are below estimates owing to labour and transport difficulties.

ITALIAN AIRMEN KILLED.

Venna, August 23.
Four Italian military airmen were killed by the crashing of their aeroplanes at Aspera aerodrome.

YESTERDAY'S SHOOTING AFFRAY.

LUKONG STILL AT LARGE.

A Chinese, believed to be the laking who shot the Indian constable yesterday, at noon, was seen last night by an Indian policeman who was on duty at Wanchai Gap. In attempting to arrest the man, the Indian fell and hurt himself rather seriously. The Chinese got away.

The Indian constable who was shot is not now in a dangerous condition. The bullet passed through his stomach without touching any vital parts.

KILL INDIANS AND EUROPEANS!

A CHINESE IN TROUBLE.

The shooting of the Indian constable by a Chinese laking in the city was related with much glee by one Chinese to another at Happy Retreat last night. The man had evidently had some liquor. When an Indian constable was passing he called out: "Do you know an Indian constable was shot by a Chinese? He's along No. 1 man and did velly good thing. All Indians must be killed. Later on we Chinese will kill all Europeans and Indian Kwais."

The constable arrested the man and produced him before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning. The man said he called out to an Indian friend: "Hullo, Molo Kwai, buy me some congee." He did not abuse the constable.

Mr. Lindsell fined the Chinese \$3, and bound him over in a personal bond of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

MACAO BANK "RUN" STOPS.

We hear that the Banco Ultramarino at Macao has at present sufficient money to meet the exchange of its own notes, which have mostly returned to the Bank and the "run" has now stopped. The premium on the Chinese subsidiary coins is now 5 1/2 per cent. and the Hongkong coins 4 1/2 per cent. vis-a-vis Hongkong notes.

BATTERED BY THE TYPHOON.

EXPERIENCE OF THE S.S. PHRANANG.

The s.s. Phranang had a rough time in the typhoon which passed near Hongkong on Friday. She was not easily recognisable when she came into port yesterday, without her funnel and displaying a battered appearance.

The s.s. Phranang left here at noon on Thursday. The weather was beginning to be very bad before midnight on Thursday. Captain G. R. Nicoll, who succeeded in piloting her to this port yesterday, when interviewed this morning, said: "On Thursday night there was a strong northerly wind, increasing in force all the time. There was every appearance of a typhoon. On Friday at 11.45 a.m. the ship was lying in the trough of the sea. There were tremendous high seas and terrible squalls struck the ship and blew the funnel right off her, breaking all the bolts for the support of the funnel. The funnel went right clean over the side and landed on one of the lifeboats and smashed it to pieces. After the loss of the funnel the ship was lying helpless. There were very violent squalls and very heavy seas. Then I tried to bring her head to sea to prevent heavy labouring of the ship, and unshackled the chain from the anchor and paid off 90 fathoms of chain, so as to bring the ship head to sea, but in the terrific squalls the compressions would not hold, with the result that we lost 120 fathoms of chain. That was on Friday. Until 10 o'clock on Friday night the weather still continued with violent squalls and higher seas, the ship drifting helplessly. All steam had, of course, to be blown down when the funnel went overboard. The engineers made the necessary repairs and we managed to get a little steam on the boilers again. By midnight on Friday the typhoon abated in force and the ship sailed back to Hongkong, on Saturday, after the engineers had completed the repairs. We had no passengers on board. They were quite a lot of good men on board. The engineers and officers were of great assistance, but it was a trying experience that we had. We arrived here at 1 p.m. yesterday and the vessel is now in Kowloon Docks undergoing extensive repairs. She will be in the Docks for sometime. If she were not a good ship she could never have got over the typhoon, and it was owing to her being strongly built that she weathered it."

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand today was \$2.11 3/4.

The Weather.
Forecast: Rainy. Barometer: 29.35. Temperature 3 p.m.: 87. Humidity 2 p.m.: 69.

MACAO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

The gunboat, Patria, which left the Colony on Friday last at 3 p.m. with the new Governor and family arrived at 9 p.m. the same day. His Excellency landed the same evening without any reception ceremony, which, however, was carried out on the following day amid the firing of guns. The ceremony of handing over the seals of office by the Acting Governor, Senhor J. A. das Santos, was performed on Saturday at 3 p.m. in the Leal Senado, in the presence of a large number of leading Portuguese, both civilians and officials.

MILLION FOR MUSIC.

A million pounds for music is the principal bequest in the will of the late Augustus Julliard multi-millionaire, which was filed for probate on New York recently. After providing for relatives and setting aside \$140,000 for charitable purposes, the will directs the appointment of trustees in the form of a corporation to be known as the Julliard Musical Foundation, which the testator intends shall subsidize concerts and recitals "for the enjoyment of the general public," provide funds in aid of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and educate "worthy students of music." The scheme also provides for assisting the Metropolitan Company in the production of operas. Mr. Julliard, who comes of an old French Huguenot family, always took an active interest in the Metropolitan opera. Mr. Julliard came to New York as a penniless young man, and amassed a fortune, first in the textile trade and later in the banking business, which at his death was estimated at \$3,000,000.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Coronet Theatre.—Screening of "Hearts of the World"—9.10 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.



BECKETT-GODDARD FIGHT.

Joe Beckett recently met Frank Goddard in London and secured the victory. When Beckett stepped out of the ring, he left an opponent who had taken, and shown, a lot of punishment. Beckett is surely one of the best fighters in the world.

NOTICES.



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**TURKISH CRUELTY TO
BRITISH.**

WOMEN ILL-TREATED.

Constantinople, June 30.—The
ill-treatment by the Turks, not
only of British prisoners of war
but of British civilians, the whole-
sale spoliation of British property,
and such incidents as the wanton
and vile desecration of the tomb
of Sir Nicholas O'Connor, late Am-
bassador to the Porte, who lies
buried at Haidar-Pasha, have had
a cumulatively bad effect, and
many years must elapse before
the majority of the British resi-
dents in Turkey can meet the
Turks on the old footing of friend-
ship and neighbourliness.
The community which endured
the longest sufferings was a part
of the British Bagdad colony.
In December, 1914, most of the
men of the colony were deported to
Aleppo by Djemal Pasha, who,
whether he had a soft spot in his
usually bloodthirsty heart for the
British of Bagdad, or whether he
merely wished to annoy the
Germans, allowed them to leave
the country by sea in February,
1915, without exacting any parole.
Some of them returned to Mes-
opotamia, where they did civil
work for the British Expedition-
ary Force and the Administration,
but did not do military work, lest
this should prejudice the position
of their families at Bagdad.
After the Battle of Ctesiphon
the women and children, with a
few elder men who had remained,
were deported to Mosul. Their
deportation, which was made as
uncomfortable as possible for
them, was the work of Max
Hesse, the German Consul
General at Bagdad, who was as
offensive to them as Baron von
der Goltz was civil. At Mosul
the whole party, numbering with
Armenian and Chaldean servants
36, were crammed into a house
for which they paid six months'
rent in advance. They had not
been long there when the Turks
turned them out without reim-
bursing them, and put them into
an equally small house, where
they were kept for months as
close prisoners.

PRUSSIAN MORALITY.
Permission to walk in the gar-
den was refused them, and their
health suffered cruelly; many
would have died, as did one little
child, had they not been befriended
by a Prussian military doctor,
who, though, as he himself ad-
mitted, not above inoculating
waifs and strays with epidemic
disease and sending them to the
British lines to breed a pestilence,
was of opinion that prisoners of
war and interned persons deserv-
ed good treatment.
When finally allowed to move
to another house where there was
slightly more room and a
minimum of comfort, they were
strictly forbidden to hold any
conversation with the unhappy
convoys of Kut prisoners who
passed through Mosul, but in
spite of this and of their own
need, they were able, though their
faithful servants, to supply food
to one such convoy of 200 men
who had been left absolutely
without food at Mosul, and thus
to tide them over several days.
At last the Turkish Govern-
ment gave orders that they were
to leave Mosul. When they reached
Ras-el-Ain the local Turkish
Governor, who probably starved or
massacred more Armenians than
any other during the period
1915-17, refused to give them them
food or drink, and compelled them
to camp in the open in a furious
sandstorm for three days. Their
servants were able to get them a
little food, but their danger was
great, and they were saved only
through American intervention
with Djemal Pasha, who bade
them be sent to Aleppo. Thence
they were sent to Constantinople.
One lady died of exhaustion after
arriving there.

It may be noted that two of the
members of the Bagdad colony,
Messrs. Tod and Greer, were
captured at Kut-el-Amara. They
had been granted commissions to
protect them, but were accused
of breaking parole, were im-
prisoned for weeks at a time by the
Turks, each in a sentry box, and
fed on the worst possible food.
One of them used to be
awakened hourly at night for
many successive nights by his
Turkish gaolers, who at times
would measure both for their
coffins. They were tried several
times, till the Turks tired of
tormenting them, and decided to
sentence them to death.
At this moment an unusually
intelligent member of the Court-
martial, bethought him of tele-
graphing to Djemal Pasha to ask
whether parole had been required
of the prisoners when they were
first allowed to leave Turkey.
Djemal replied that no parole had
been demanded or given, and they
were therefore saved, but their
health was led to a mental and
physical breakdown, from which
they were long in recovering.



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of cost.

No British women were depor-
ted from Constantinople. On the
other hand, men were frequently
arrested and imprisoned without
trial for varying periods in filthy
prisons, released, imprisoned
again, and so forth.
**BRITISH WIVES OF OTTOMAN
SUBJECTS.**
British-born women who had
become Ottoman subjects by
marriage with Ottoman Chris-
tians were sometimes cruelly

treated. The daughter of a
British resident who had married
an Armenian was violated by a
Turkish officer who was lately
under trial. Mrs. T., the
wife of a Syrian Protestant,
an accomplished and re-
fined woman known to the
writer, was deported with her
husband to Anatolia from Beirut.
At Sivas she was attacked by a
gendarme, who broke into her
bedroom and flogged her, after
which she was forced to march
with the convoy of deported
persons through the town in her
night dress. She died of ill-
treatment and privation at
Tokat.

At Constantinople Colonel
Churchill, of the Ottoman
Gendarmerie, a British subject
in the Turkish service, who had
shown such zeal for the Ottoman
cause during the Cretan troubles
of 1898 and 1899 as to be obliged
to flee the island after the
Turco-British incident at Candia,
was arrested and accused of
having dabbled in Turkish
politics, and was put to the
torture by the orders of Bedri
Bey, the infamous chief of police.
He went mad and eventually
died from shock, but not before
he was seen by British residents,
a pitiable wreck, lamed by the
bastinado.

Of the houses, some 300 in
number, requisitioned by Turks
or Germans from British owners,
all were pillaged, and wanton
damage was often added to theft.
The fact that the owners had
often been most charitable to the
Turkish poor who lived near them
made no difference.

The British Masonic Lodge,
no doubt on account of the refusal
of the British Freemasons to
recognize the highly political
Grand Orient of Turkey, was
seized and converted into a lock
hospital for Turkish prostitutes,
and was left in a state beggarly
description.

Houses taken in the absence of
their owners by Turks were
generally more or less looted.
Thus, Mr. J., an old resident of
Prinkipo, was expelled from his
house late in 1914. An old and
delicate man, he did not long
survive. His agent let the house
to a Turco-Kurdish Pasha, who
departed in 1916, taking £1,500
worth of furniture with him in
barges.

The fact is that the Turkish
Effendi class, in its dealings with
enemy subjects, as with its own
discontented subject races, con-
sidered itself privileged. It robbed,
and encouraged the robbery of,
British, French, Belgians, and
others, being under the persuasion
that it would not be called to
account, and if it were—well, the
Government would have to meet
the bill.—Times.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ATLANTIC FLIERS DECORATED.

London, August 23.
The "Gazette" announces a number of decorations in
connection with the trans-Atlantic flight of R34. Major
Scott receives the commandership of the British Empire and
Lt. Maitland and other officers the Air Force Cross. The
ratings are also decorated.

FAMOUS TENNIS PLAYER'S DEATH.

London, August 22.
Effendi class, in its dealings with
enemy subjects, as with its own
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and encouraged the robbery of,
British, French, Belgians, and
others, being under the persuasion
that it would not be called to
account, and if it were—well, the
Government would have to meet
the bill.—Times.

HOME CRICKET.

London, August 14.
Sussex beat Northants by seven wickets. Leicester-
shire beat Warwickshire by nine wickets. The Australians
beat Essex by 308.

MACKENSEN GOING HOME.

Berlin, August 23.
The first detachment of General Mackensen's army
has arrived at Vienna en route to Germany. There are
fifty thousand following, including General Mackensen.

THE GOLIATH SAFE.

Casablanca, August 24.
The aerobus Goliath landed at a remote negro village
between St. Louis and Dakar: hence the absence of news.

THE SILESIAN SITUATION.

Copenhagen, August 23.
It is reported that Katterberg, the distributed re-
gion of Silesia is under the control of the Poles.
The Poles have assumed

NOTES.

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TOO LATE TO BE RECEIVED IN THE
BUT WELL KEPT IN STOCK.

FRENCH GIRL'S LAWN TENNIS TRIUMPH.

MRS. LAMBERT CHAMBERS LOSES HER TITLE.

Herbert L. Bourk writes in the *Daily Chronicle* of July 7 as follows:

Mrs. Lambert Chambers should be a potted woman to-day. She lost her championship at Wimbledon by a blade of grass, as it were, and endured for three trying sets in a manner most amazing.

It was a match so dramatic in its fluctuations that only those who were there will ever realize how it cast a spell over the spectators; and it was such an exhausting duel that few men could have stood the strain—nervous or physical.

To have lived to fight such a fight, and to lose so full of honours—flying the flag of her country to the last—was a great achievement.

Wefelt that Mrs. Chambers was fighting for us; not for herself. Our King and Queen, seated in the Committee Box, had their attention riveted on the enthralling play; and men who had seen all the best lawn tennis for a quarter of a century, confessed that the dramatic exchanges left them limp.

As I saw Mrs. Lambert Chambers wound up to a supreme effort against this wonderful little French player, so many years her junior; calling upon her physical energies to the utmost; straining her nerves almost to breaking point, and exercising that wonderful brain of hers in a great tactical battle, I was lost in admiration, and I wondered why she set herself such a task.

THE REAL SPORTSWOMAN. Mrs. Chambers, seven times the winner, might have retired this year with her honours intact, and nobody could have complained, but, in the national interests, she preferred to fight again. It was sportsmanlike to the highest degree.

Much of what Mrs. Chambers did we expected because of her ripe experience, allied to her reputation as a remarkable player.

As for Miss Lenglen, whilst most of us thought she might just win because of her blessed gift of genius, we were not prepared to see anything beat such a game as Mrs. Lambert Chambers played on Saturday.

The result—10-8, 4-6, 9-7 in Miss Lenglen's favour—when it is considered that the French girl pulled up from arrears in both the sets she won, after Mrs. Chambers had brought her down from a 4-1 lead in each instance, revealed a temperament for critical situations that was marvellous in one so young.

There were times, however, when the "occasion" appeared likely to beat the little wonder.

She made more mistakes than usual; but that was partly due to the fine game she was up against, and the difficulty in getting through her opponent's great defence.

A SENSATIONAL RECOVERY. The French player's recovery in the third set, when Mrs. Chambers was at 6-5 and 40-15, requiring only one stroke for the match, was sensational.

Mrs. Chambers was serving, and apparently steadying herself to "make sure."

With Miss Lenglen it was all out or nothing, and with extraordinary courage she bought off two winners—fine attacking shots which had the English champion out of position.

Thereby Miss Lenglen won the championship. It was still touch-and-go; but, bringing all those things off she had previously missed by inches, and scoring with that fine over-head "curl" stroke on the back-hand, by which she repeatedly crossed her opponent, the remarkable little player showed her best form of the meeting in the last four games.

There were times when Miss Lenglen appeared to have exhausted her physical energies in the greatest ladies' match on record. She drooped and revived; she had her friends on tenterhooks, and left them overwhelmed with ecstatic joy.

A SECOND SENSATION.

From 8.30 in the morning the people waited to see the match, and thousands went down to Wimbledon later in the day unable to get near the play.

It was all the sensation we needed for one day, but there was more to follow in the defeat of Norman Brookes and G. L. Paterson in the doubles semi-final by R. V. Thomas and P. O'Hara Wood.

Here we had two great individualists unable to get together against the wholehearted attack (it was the only way) of two young men of scintillating brilliancy, who combined well and were rewarded for their audacious courage by seeing things come off for them.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S TRADE POLICY.

London, August 22. With reference to Mr. Lloyd George's statement in Parliament on the subject of the trade policy, the Board of Trade announces that legislation will be introduced in the Autumn for the protection of goods manufactured in Britain and Ireland against dumping, by taking power to prevent the sale in this country of similar goods beneath their cost. The Board of Trade will check any flood of imports, for instance from Germany, that might arise from the collapse of an exchange so disproportionate to the costs of production in the country of origin as to enable sales to take place in this country at prices altogether below costs of production here. A limited number of unstable key industries will be scheduled the products of which will be prohibited from importation here except on license. Pending legislation, a general license under the Prohibition of Import Proclamations will be issued by the Board of Trade, having effect on Sept. 1st, 1919, and authorising importation into the United Kingdom of all goods with numerous exceptions, including all derivatives of coal and tar capable of being used as dyestuffs, other dyes, synthetic drugs, including antiseptics, optical glass including lenses, scientific glassware, gas-mantles and other chemical products.

MR. ASQUITH TO STAND AGAIN.

London, August 22. The leading Scottish Radical newspaper, the "Edinburgh Evening News," learns on the best authority that Mr. Asquith will seek to re-enter the Commons at the earliest possible moment. "The reappearance of the ex-Premier will be followed possibly by other ex-Ministers and we will see the evolution of what is now strongly desired, namely an alternative Government."

THE PRINCE IN CANADA.

Quebec, August 22. The Prince of Wales, speaking in French, replied to the address of welcome of the Premier and the Mayor. His references to the gallantry of the Twenty-second Battalion, raised in Quebec, whom he met in France, were cheered. He said the reception assured him that Québec's historic affection for the Royal Family was unchanged.

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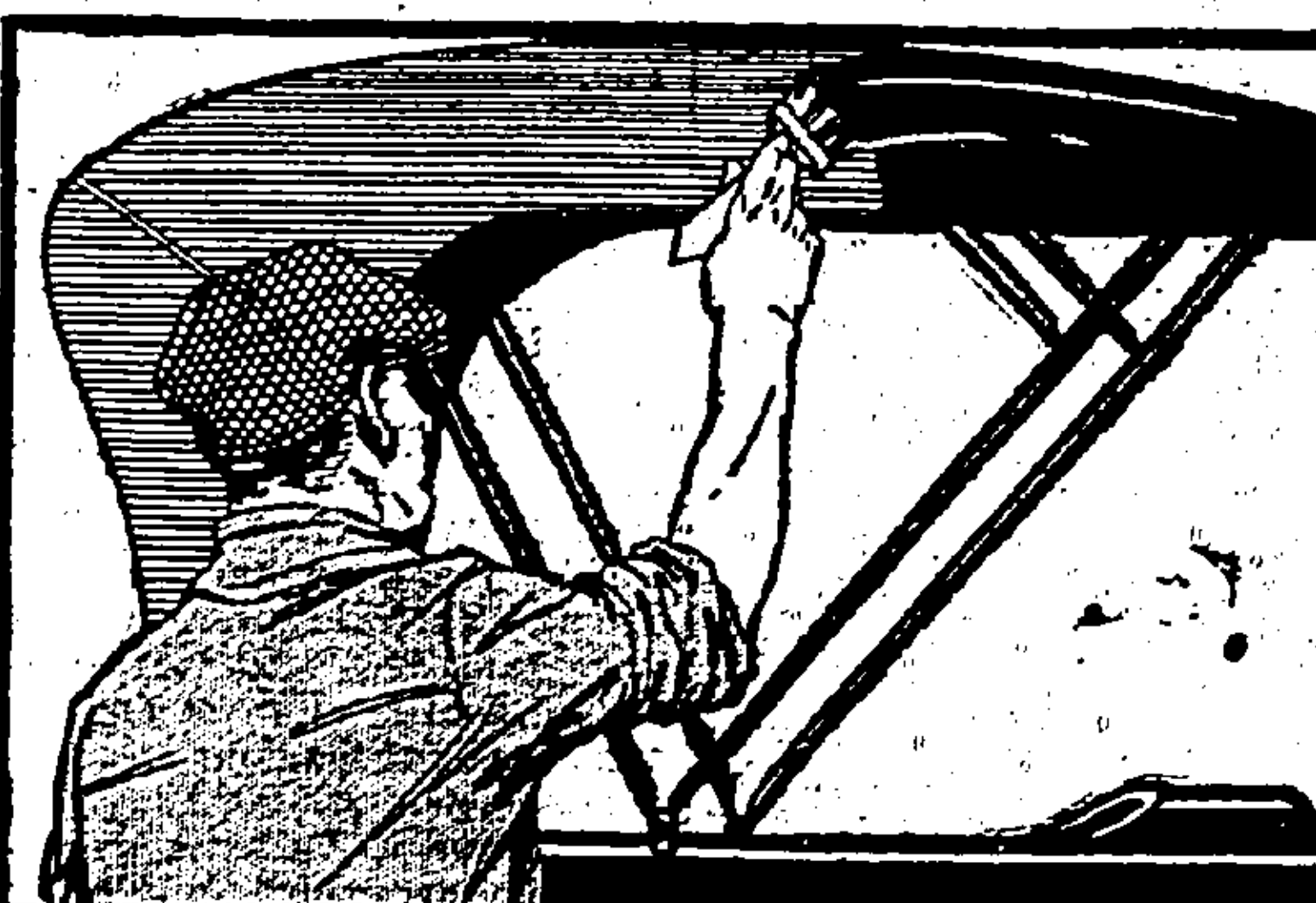
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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MARRIAGE.

HILLS-FABER.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 25th August, Herbert Stuart Hills, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd. to Edith Atwater Faber, 3rd daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grey Faber, of Sydney, Australia.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1919.

INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT.

In thinking over the unrest which is general throughout the world to-day, we shall do well if we start at the beginning. It is a truth that each industrial stage evolves its own form of government. Hunting and fishing go with tribal institutions. Grazing produces nomadic families loosely linked in roving herds. Handicraft and serfdom were the foundation of guilds, feudalism, and free cities within monarchies. Machine industry transformed these into representative democracy. Social upheavals came because new industrial wine breaks old governmental bottles. We now have in many ways to adapt what has been termed trustified industry to democracy. Industrial domination through corruption gave rise to the reform movement. Regulation gave us a multitude of commissions, volumes of statutes, clogged courts, calendars, vast expenses and much friction. Across this confusion came the struggle between employers and employees. Minimum wages, child labour laws, factory legislation, housing and injunctions were mixed with taxation, education and all the affairs of government. Such a mix-up of industry and government was bound to lead to a demand for consolidation. So to-day we find that the cult of nationalisation of industry counts its adherents by millions.

The war has had a big effect on the situation. It multiplied regulation and extended nationalisation. Reaction then came against waste and bungling and Labour wavered in its belief in socialisation unless government were industrialised. The angle of approach has now changed. The demand is now the industry shall enter Government rather than Government industry. This is not confined to the call for "business methods." It insists that the machinery of industry be directly transplanted to the Government. It would get up, within industry, democratic institutions with governmental functions. At home we already have "labour-capital parliaments" with restricted law-making power. A national industrial parliament, composed of representatives of employers and employees, called by Mr. Lloyd-George, made recommendations that Parliament accepted almost as orders. The multitude of boards, commissions and committees made up of representatives of capitalists and workers acted during the war as semi-governmental organs. Now we see that the secretary of the American War Labour Board urges President Wilson to call a conference "composed of the most responsible representatives of both the employers and the workers, with men of the highest calibre to represent the public." Such a body would constitute a "third house" whose recommendations Congress would scarcely ignore.

There is everywhere a tendency to make use of voluntary organisations in industry as agents of government. Reciprocally, industrial units are coming to have a place in governmental action. All this is but the adjustment of government to the new industrial age. The "industrial fringe" of this movement takes the form of co-operations. It would radically reverse present society and make industry the state. Legislatures would disappear and all laws be made in the factory. Capitalist-leaders have happily chosen the other road and have moved far along it. Without bloodshed or disruption of social order, they have gone years further in actual industrialisation of the state and democratisation of industry than the nations that try to organise industry and government by riots and revolutions.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

FREER USE OF REVOLVERS.

Time was—and not so many years ago—when the Chinese law-breaker in Hongkong was, as a general rule, an easy bird with whom to deal, for he seldom carried weapons which could cope with those used by the Police. All that, unhappily, has now been changed, and to-day the Chinese desperado usually possesses one or more modern revolvers. We need only go back a week or so for evidence of the free use of firearms by the native population. There was the case of the rattan workers' dispute, in which revolvers were used, and now this week-end we have had two instances in which members of the Police Force have been wounded by men using these weapons. All this, of course, points to the fact that extensive smuggling of arms is still going on. The Police prosecute some-ones for this offence practically every day; but that there are large numbers of others who manage to wriggle through the meshes of the net cast by the authorities there can be no doubt whatever. The consequences are serious, as the frequent shooting affrays indicate. By reason of the cunning devices which are used to get arms and ammunition into the Colony, it is an extremely difficult matter to keep a check on the smugglers, and we do not see how, unless we have a much larger Police Force, this trafficking is to be put a stop to.

POLICE RISKS.

There is one point in connection with this matter which, we fear, is not so widely recognised as it should be. We refer to the increasing dangers to which the members of the Police Force are exposed by this free use of firearms. The Gresson Street affair threw into prominence the risks which the Hongkong Police run in the execution of their duty, but there have been many incidents since then illustrating the same point. Indeed, we can go so far as to say that practically every day, in existing conditions, the Police carry their lives in their hands. They never know when they may run up against an ugly customer with a six-shooter concealed upon him, and in an instance like the armed robbery at the Kowloon Dairy Farm, when the Police have orders to stop and search all Chinese passing along certain roads, the danger is naturally greater than ever. It is easy to criticise the Police or anyone else. With some people it is a favourite attitude. But when we hear others "calling down" our policemen, let us give a thought to the other side of the picture and ponder over the risks that are run even in the execution of their ordinary day's duties.

PROFITTEERING.

The results of our investigation last week, amongst the retail firms of the Colony in connection with alleged profiteering, show that, according to the firms consulted, no such thing as profiteering exists here. The object of approaching these firms was to give the other side an opportunity of making statements, since we had given full publicity to the allegations of those who may be termed "the profiteers." According to the statement of the local retailers, they are absolutely innocent of any attempt to secure abnormal profits. In view, therefore, of the denials of the retailers there could, of course, be no objection to Government control and the fixing of prices. It is generally acknowledged that the Government is lacking in its duty in remaining quite inactive in the matter. One possible difficulty has been removed in that there cannot be any opposition by the retailers to Government investigation, for, on the face of their statements, they can have no possible objection to that course. So far as the ordinary necessities of life go, the mere issuing of a list of current prices is useless. And we are informed that compradors are charging prices above those quoted in the list. If nothing whatever is done in the matter, the compradors will go on increasing their rates without let or hindrance. They are a wily lot of birds, and if they have no fear of the fixing of prices they won't hesitate to fleece the public unmercifully.

THE TYPHOON.

The red cone was hoisted last evening, indicating that a gale might be expected within twenty-four hours. It remained up this morning, but was taken down just before five o'clock.

The Observatory report says the typhoon entered the coast to the north of Amoy this morning.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO SEES NO FURTHER THAN TO-MORROW WILL BE BEATEN IN THE END BY THE MAN WHO SEES WITH A TEN-YEAR RANGE.

A small fire broke out amongst some withered grass at Repulse Bay. The flames were put out by some coolies and policemen.

At midnight on Monday the roof of No. 1, Wing Lee Street collapsed, with the result that the furniture was damaged. None of the inmates were injured.

Very little damage was done by the recent typhoon at Macao. The fishing junks had entered the harbour much earlier than the hoisting of the signal and only one junk, with a full cargo of ground nuts, was wrecked.

During last week there were notified five cases of enteritis, two of cerebro-spinal fever and one of cholera. All were fatal and all the sufferers Chinese. Since then, ten cases of enteritis (seven fatal) have been reported.

We hear that Mr. W.J. Crawford, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. He was being proposed by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., and seconded by Mr. H. Hancock.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ended August 23 were \$12,777, which is \$2,778 below the corresponding week last year. The takings for 34 weeks of the year are \$499,406, which is \$35,624 above the same period in 1918.

Those who have not yet seen that wonderful film, "Hearts of the World," have yet an opportunity of doing so. It is being screened for four more nights at the Coronet. By popular verdict it is one of the finest films ever shown in the Colony.

Chief interest at the Norwood (England) lawn tennis tournament on July 13 was shown in the play of the Chinese, S.C. Wu. He met C. S. Butler in the first round of the Open Singles and although he lost by 6-3, 6-2, showed a good all-round knowledge of the game.

It was decided yesterday morning at a meeting of the University Senate that the new session of the University should not commence until September 29th, in order to allow of the arrival of the new members of the University staff who are coming out from home.

The action was concluded in the Supreme Court yesterday on the issue as to whether Toong Yue, a shipowner, of Shanghai, was bound to take delivery, in Hongkong, on December 17th, 1918, of the s.s. Castlefield, in accordance with the terms of a charter-party entered into with Messrs. Moller and Co. The Chief Justice gave judgment for the plaintiff.

THE CALCUTTA "SWEEP." This year's winner of the Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweepstake gains less than the usual reward, for the value of the first prize is said to be four lakhs of rupees (about \$28,000). According to report in Calcutta—for the draw is surrounded, under the revised conditions, with a great amount of secrecy—the winner also drew the third prize, value £7,000. He is said to be a locomotive engineer, and at the time of the drawing was on his way home from India upon retirement. The winner of the second prize of £14,000 is a tailor's cutter in Calcutta.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The much-advertised picture "The Lightning Raider," one of the best of Pathe's productions, in which Pearl White, the world-wide known cinema star, takes the principal part, will be screened at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday night and is certain of success. One of the most realistic typhoon scenes ever photographed will be revealed in this picture on Thursday. All of the most modern mechanics for the creation of a motion picture storm were employed in the making of this typhoon. "The Lightning Raider" is the sequel given to the cleverest girl in the world by her associates of the underworld. Beautiful, daring, and gifted with super-intelligence, she matches herself against the powers of the law and always comes out best in every encounter. The management expect a big rank.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

When conversation flags, always fall back upon the weather, and when news is slack do likewise. Our local weather prophets are so seldom right that the amateur may, as a rule, contradict them with comparative safety. With weather as with human affairs, it is the unexpected that happens. Who last week could have predicted that we would be overrun by a typhoon that would destroy many junks in harbour and cause a considerable death-roll? It is the same everywhere with weather. People in Hongkong congratulated themselves early upon the arrival of a mild summer; what was the result? An unparalleled heat wave struck us. As usual, we took our share of the luck calmly.

We have been having a long spell of entertainments this year—quite a contrast to the extremely dull and monotonous life we had been living a year ago. There is plenty of money here for a good travelling company. Hongkong audiences are appreciative and a good show does not require much advertising. The pity of it is that such few good companies make it a point to call at Hongkong. The European population is growing fast, and Hongkong of to-day is much more advanced in ideals and thought compared to the Hongkong of five years ago. A good theatrical company at the Theatre Royal can take comfortably an average of £1,300 a night. This is by no means a small sum to touring companies staging plays for a run of ten or twelve nights. The Banvard Musical Comedy Company took on an average during their first visit \$1,400 a night, but the average was a bit lower this time. If the opportunities of making such good money in Hongkong are advertised, there is no reason why we should not receive regular visits by really good companies.

We are promised a long stay next month by Frawley's brand new dramatic company, after their appearance in Shanghai. A new Banvard Company will be organised soon and will pay Hongkong a visit. If things continue like this, the Colony will cease to be considered a sleepy hollow and a married man's paradise.

Speculation is rife as to the infantry relief that will be sent out to Hongkong from England. In spite of the large number of men who have been demobilised, the strength of the garrison is not poor. The report that the Bedfordshire are coming to Hongkong is based on a filament of air. The Cornwallis, who were in Hongkong and went home with the Indian battalions to join the 27th or 28th Division, are under orders to India; so are the South Wales Borderers, who at Tientsin had the unique experience among British infantry of being sent to join the Japanese Army in China in their attack and capture of the German "Port Arthur" (Kiaochan). They then went to Egypt to share in the brief but hustling Sudan campaign, and took a glorious part in the landing on the beach at Gallipoli. But what regiment is coming to Hongkong? Nobody seems to know.

KOWLOON DAIRY ARMED ROBBERY.

ANOTHER CHINESE NOW ARRESTED.

So far, three men have been detained in connection with the armed robbery at the Kowloon Dairy Farm, but no charge has yet been laid against them.

We hear that early yesterday morning, a Chinese was arrested when coming off the outward train at Taiipo. He is said to answer to the description of the man with whom Sergt. Lauson had a struggle and in which the latter sustained a bullet wound in the thigh.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4 p.m. yesterday—
Typhoon news over Farnese, moving N.W.
Typhoon S. of Guam, direction unknown.
Received at 11:20 a.m. to-day—
Typhoon in about 141 degrees Long N. and 12 degrees Lat N. moving W.N.W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

APPRECIATED GIFTS.

Sir—The enclosed copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Morley may be of interest to those of your readers who have sent books, papers etc., to the Post Office for transmission to our troops in Siberia.

Yours etc.
S.B.C. ROSS.

(Copy)

British Military Mission,
19 Pöchtamskaia,
Irkutsk, 2nd August, 1919.

To the Postmaster,
Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—With last mail I received a large parcel of papers, magazines, and books forwarded by you from Hongkong.

These have been much appreciated by the Officers, N.C.O.s and men under my command; who all join with me in expressing gratitude to you for so kindly collecting, and forwarding them.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A.C. MORLEY.

Lt.-Col.

Senior British Officer, Irkutsk.

A GARAGE COOLIE.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

At the Police Court, before Mr. N. L. Smith, this morning Mr. C. Lauritsen, of the Dragon Motor Garage, was summoned by one of his coolies for an alleged refusal to pay \$9, being wages said to be due to him.

Mr. Lauritsen—The reason why I refused to pay complainant was because he left my service without giving me notice. I engaged him on the 9th July and he left on August 3rd. He was to get \$12 a month.

Mr. Smith—There were no stipulations about giving notice to leave?

Mr. Lauritsen—No, I took it that he was engaged by the month. I have had a considerable amount of trouble. I used to pay the coolies their full wages, and once or twice men left after getting their pay. I was hard put to find other coolies, so I decided to keep back half a month's wages and give it to them when they left. This man has not got his wages as yet, but he has got his \$1 extra, which I gave to all my coolies. I am willing to pay them, but I keep back half wages with the object of keeping the coolies.

Complainant—I started on July 10th and worked till August 4th when I became sick for four days.

Mr. Smith—Why did you not let your employer know?

Complainant—I told the Indian in charge. When I got better, I went back to my job and was told that my services were not required.

Mr. Smith—Did you receive any notice, Mr. Lauritsen?

Mr. Lauritsen—No; he simply walked away and two days later he told the Indian he was sick.

Mr. Smith (to complainant)—Why did you not send a note along that you were sick?

Complainant—I did not know how to write a letter. I told the Indian in charge.

Mr. Smith (to Mr. Lauritsen)—He was an ordinary coolie?

Mr. Lauritsen—Yes.

Mr. Smith—It is easy to get coolies.

Mr. Lauritsen—It is easy to get coolies, but it is not easy to know who they are. I have been losing a lot of things. The man should have given notice to the coolie foreman.

Complainant—I told the foreman; I got ill in the garage.

The Indian stated that the man did not complain that he was sick. He told witness that he was going away, whereupon witness replied that he wanted a month's notice. The man, however, paid no attention and left for Canton.

Mr. Smith—There is no agreement that if he does not give notice he would lose his pay?

Mr. Lauritsen—No; but we have no other way of keeping them.

Mr. Smith—You had 25 days work out him.

Mr. Lauritsen—I am quite willing to pay.

Mr. Smith—That is all he wants.

Mr. Lauritsen—It was only an example to the other coolies.

Mr. Smith (to complainant)—Mr. Lauritsen is willing to pay this money as an act of grace. You have no right to go away without giving notice.

Mr. Lauritsen then paid the \$9.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The rumour that Sir Charles Swinfen Eady is about to resign the Mastership of the Rolls, because of ill-health is accompanied by the announcement to his tenants that he is about to sell his estate Wood Norton, which has a charming outlook over the valley of the Avon in South Worcestershire. Sir Charles acquired the estate in 1912. For half a century previously it had been the home of exiled French Royalty, first of the Duc d'Anjou, and afterwards by the Duc d'Orleans. During their residence they had many Royal visitors.

It must seem odd to people who were not long since reading of the Arctic hardships of our men at Archangel and the Murman coast that now their discontent arises from frightful heat, with out a breath of air, and a plague of mosquitoes. That, however, is characteristic of the fringe of the Arctic regions. The short burst of summer produces a plenitude of animal and vegetable life. The breed of mosquitoes is said to be far more virulent than the tropical sort. They have a brief life and a merry one. The only thing that can be said in their favour is that they are not malaria carriers.

Perhaps amateur florists will be interested in the following hint. A lady who has the loveliest geraniums one could ever wish to see was asked how she managed to produce such lovely blooms. The explanation was quite simple one. "Instead of throwing away any tea left in the teapot, I keep it and use it for watering my geraniums." The hint was taken and adopted, and the results were more than satisfactory. Whether an infusion of tea will benefit other potted plants or not I am not in a position yet to state. But, certainly, those who grow geraniums and want have a good show of blooms cannot do better than give them an occasional dish of tea.

The exploits of R34 call to mind the first occasion on which a flight across the Atlantic was seriously proposed. That was in the eighteenth century, when Blanchard, a Frenchman, who was the first to cross the Channel, talked of ballooning to America. His trip to France in 1785 was made fairly easily. He ascended from Dover and descended, after a two hours' journey, near Calais. He was accorded a great reception, was presented with the citizenship of the town, his balloon was purchased (the car of which was still to be seen in the Calais Museum), and the King of France awarded him the magnificent sum of 50 pounds. This success encouraged Blanchard to consider the crossing of the Atlantic by balloon, but the attempt was never made.

German shopkeepers in the occupied Rhine towns and villages are doing very good business at handsome profits. They do not in the least object to their profitable visitors. Some of the notices on shop windows in Cologne (given by the Cologne Post, the daily paper of the British Army of the Rhine) are quaint. On a list in a chemist's window appear the following items: "Hands-cream, looking-glasses, tooth-picks, hair-cards, brooches, talk-powder, shampoo, and boracic-sourness." Most of the troops in Cologne (for the soldier likes to see himself on a postcard) are familiar with a certain photographer's notice, "Photography on postcard immediate to take." And over a barber's is the sinister announcement, printed in large black letters, "Barber's Chop."

A hundred years ago on July 9th Susan Warner was born, and with the exception of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," America never produced a more popular book than her "Little Women." "Wide World" written, at the age of 31, under the pseudonym of Elizabeth Wetherell. It clearly shared the usual fate of big successes with an initial rejection by Mr. Putnam, but his mother read it and compelled him to reconsider the matter. His obedience was handsomely rewarded, and he lived to thank his lucky star. The pattern Ellen linking the one crime of a life for pretty stockings to her thousand virtues promptly converted a quarter of a million readers. What a chance the novel took! It was a great success.

NOTICES.

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FROM THE PULPIT.

THE UNFORGIVEABLE SIN.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday Evening—
"Whoever shall speak a word against the Son of Man, it shall be forgiven him; but whoever shall speak against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in that which is to come."—Matt. 12/32.

I am desired, by correspondence, to preach upon the subject of "the unforgivable sin," on the ground that it is a matter of concern to many. The sin, of course, is that against which our Saviour warned the Pharisees in the solemn manner recorded both by Mark and Matthew. To gather His meaning we must study not only His words but the circumstances which called them forth, with some care. It was early in His ministry, when crowds were pressing around Him and He was so busy with works and teachings of mercy that "they could not so much as eat bread." His friends tried to hold on Him, saying "He is beside Himself." That was an excusable error, but there were others for whose view no excuse could be offered, Pharisees, and doctors of the law who had come down from Jerusalem, as Mark relates, to see what was going on. Said they, "This man doth not cast out devils but by Beelzebub the prince of devils." It was their duty as the authorised religious leaders of the people to investigate the extraordinary movement which was afoot in Galilee, where vast numbers were crowding after a new teacher whom they took to be a prophet or even the expected Messiah. Had they gone with an open mind and clean hearts they would have shared freely in the showers of blessing which were falling. Instead they made themselves the one dry spot amid the dew. They heard, they saw, but only to the further hardening of their proud, selfish hearts. The matter came to a head when a man believed to be possessed by a blind and dumb spirit was restored to the rational use of his faculties. The common people cried, "Is not this the Son of David?" They judged Him by His fruits, praising the grace and mercy which flowed so freely from Him and glorifying God Who had given such power to men. But those others shut their eyes to the plain meaning of the facts they had come to look into, and whilst unable to deny that good was done they ascribed it to an infernal source.

It is hard to see how perversity could farther go. For one thing, the contention was utterly absurd, as the Master showed when He demanded of them how Satan could oust out Satan and be divided against himself. But far worse than absurd, it was thoroughly bad. They were pleading a bad case in a bad way out of a bad spirit, and when even clever men go on that line, no absurdity is beyond them.

Now our Lord thought very seriously of the matter. He saw these men were in a position of the utmost peril, withstanding the truth in a perversity which led them to put forward so preposterous a supposition as that the kingdom of darkness was out to destroy itself. St. Mark notes that He deliberately called them to Him—a very unusual circumstance—and gave them this extremely solemn warning: "Verily I say unto you, All their sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men, and their blasphemies wherewith they shall blaspheme, but whosoever shall blaspheme against the Holy Spirit, it shall never be forgiven him, but is guilty of an eternal sin." Because, adds the evangelist, they said, "He hath an unclean spirit." That was their sin, the sin of hardening themselves against the truth in spite of the

plainest evidence, because of malice and prejudice in their hearts. The sin was not that they spoke a word against the Son of Man. Many did that, ignorantly or heedlessly. His friends, for instance at that very time, saying He was beside Himself. The Lord knew well that He was bound to be misunderstood by many, indeed by most, and that wrong constructions were sure to be put upon His words and conduct. If one may say so with entire reverence, it was nothing in the way of *less majesty* that He had in mind in this warning against an unforgivable sin. Most people talk a great deal, and in the course of it say many things which are thoughtless and foolish, and liable to be harmful. The Lord warned against that habit when He added here that for idle words an account must be given. But idle words, however foolish and harmful, are one thing, and deliberate blasphemy against the truth is another. The one can be forgiven; we ourselves find it possible to forgive such, and trust the like charity will be extended to ourselves by our fellowmen when in our heedlessness we misconstruct and misrepresent them. Besides that there is such a thing as doing wrong under a conviction that we are doing right.

Saul of Tarsus, e.g., thought he was doing God's service when he persecuted Jesus in the person of His followers. He never forgave himself, but his fellow-Christians were able to do it and take him into full confidence, as did the Lord also. It is possible to forgive the man of misguided conscience even though his error lead him far astray. But can we forgive one who holds on to his sin in spite of reason and conscience urging him to repentance? You may lay aside revenge, but that is only part of true forgiveness. I am afraid the ordinary notion of the forgiveness of sins is far too much merely the letting us off certain consequences, but taking it even at that for argument's sake there is one result of sin from which God Himself cannot release the man who persists in choosing evil rather than good. That result is the man himself, as he makes and moulds himself. The man who remains contumacious and impenitent is unforgivable. Both in this world and any other world conceivable he shuts himself out from the Kingdom of Grace no matter how wide and how long the door stands open before him. Such was the condition which these slanderers of our Lord were in danger of falling into. They were rejecting Him not from ignorance or misunderstanding, but because of fundamental opposition to the light and hatred of Him who is the Light. They were doing more than thinking wrongly of the Son of Man; they were blaspheming the Spirit of Truth whose office it is to reveal Him.

Such, I believe, is the scriptural and reasonable view of the nature of the unforgivable sin. For want of a right understanding of the matter sensitive souls have suffered needless apprehensions, though their very sensitiveness shows they have not fallen into the sin. The classic case is that of John Bunyan. Blasphemous speech was a great sin of his in his unregenerate days. His extraordinary powers of imagination and utterance lent themselves to it and betrayed him into torrents of blasphemy which even abandoned evil-doers, it is said, trembled to listen to. No wonder that after he became a changed man he had many an hour of remorse and horror until he came to see, as he put it, that the blood of Christ could cleanse even such pollution as his.

But the unforgivable sin is not the mere utterance of profane words, however horrible. Bad language is one thing and an in-

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

THE HONGKONG BED.

Mr. William Baker, Honorary Director of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, writes to us as follows—

"We have received from Mrs. Pollock a remittance of £500 so kindly raised in Hongkong to endow a bed in Dr. Barnardo's Homes. A brass tablet is being prepared and will be affixed above the bed with the following inscription—

THE HONGKONG BED.

In acknowledgment of services rendered to the Empire—and in memory of those who died in the War 1919.

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Dr. Barnardo's Homes have received very generous support from Overseas during the stress and strain of the war years, but no outpost of Empire has been so generous as Hongkong in proportion to its size. Hongkong has sent more than any other outpost of Empire, and we desire to thank very heartily through you all the generous subscribers.

Will you also please accept our thanks for any assistance you have given by publishing subscription lists and in other ways lending the support of your valuable columns.

curably bad heart is far different. And Bunyan came to have a heart which was tender and clean and sensitive to Christ's call.

So far from stifling his conscience, we, reading his story, can see it was extremely keen and that he closely followed it. Yet he feared he had driven the Holy Spirit from him, that "gentle, awful, holy guest," whom we all too often try to quench when He speaks within our hearts and often heedlessly grieve by withholding His gracious influences. Such as Bunyan might be reassured that whoever may have fallen into this final sin will be the last to trouble about it. The Pharisees whom our Lord rebuked, for instance, were absolutely satisfied with themselves and sure of their standing in this world and the world to come also. Their so strict laws against blasphemy made it punishable with death and so scrupulous were they about taking God's name in vain that they would not pronounce it at all and substituted for it the adopted word "Jehovah." But what availed this punctilious reverence for a word? When they saw God manifest in the flesh they refused to see, but only sneered that He was the agent of Satan, thereby doing all they could to put themselves out of touch with God and all His ways and works, so that unless they changed their attitude they could have neither part nor lot with the Holy One either here or hereafter.

That is the final sin; not the utterance of a word, but an attitude of the heart, a state of mind, toward which a man moves every time he shuts his eyes against the light, sins wilfully, flouts his conscience, quenches the Spirit who strives with him. I cannot think there can be many who have become thus wholly dead to grace and goodness. But, many or few, they cannot be among the sensitive soul who torment themselves with the fear that they have, perhaps unknowingly, committed the "unforgivable sin." Rather would they be found amongst those who would consider our discussion of this serious subject a waste of time, who have no concern or apprehension about their spiritual state and are only impatient of any suggestion that they should bethink themselves. They may be found also among the professed cynics, the kind of man who sneers at everything good, insinuates that every man has his price and every woman is at heart a rake.

Still there is that in our Saviour's warning which should be taken to heart by every one of us. Be careful of the beginnings which lead toward a hard, heedless, numbed condition in which even the abounding grace of Christ would find no response in us. Love the good, believe in it, look out for it, cleave to it, cultivate it. Keep close to your Saviour in whom all good is found and from whom it flows. Continue in His love, listen keenly for the voice of conscience, and "grieve not the Holy Spirit of God," whereby you are sealed unto the day of redemption.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

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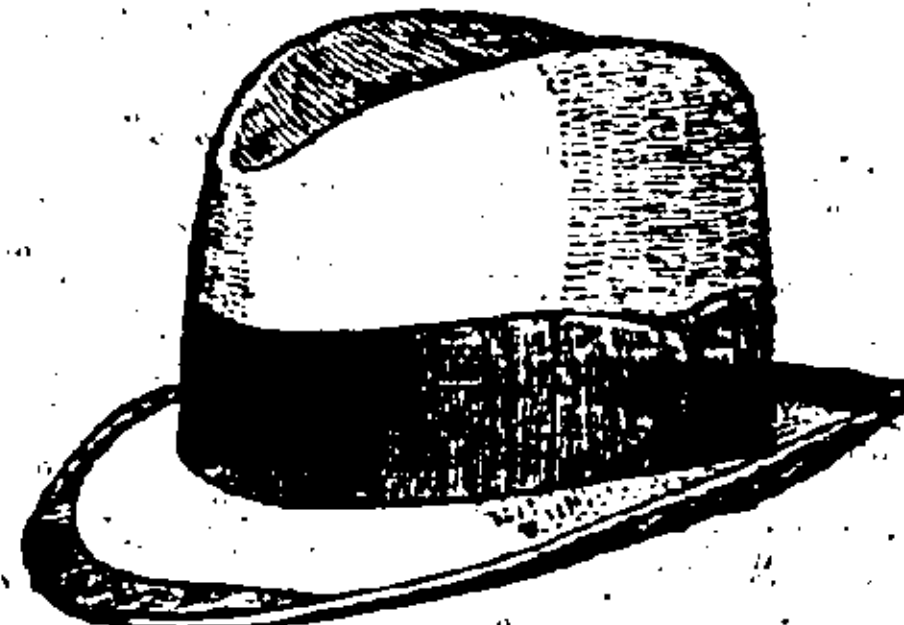
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KOREAN AFFAIRS.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The Consul General for Japan at Seoul has issued the following statement of a speech by the Japanese Premier on the Korean situation.

Nearly ten years have elapsed since Korea was incorporated into the Empire of Japan and in view of significant changes which have meanwhile presented themselves in the conditions of the country, a plan of various reforms in the Korean administrative system has, for some time, been engaging my attention. Unfortunately, in March last, disturbances broke out in several parts of the peninsula which for obvious reasons have retarded the production of the contemplated reforms. It will not be necessary at this moment to give a full account of those disturbances. It is much to be regretted that, as generally the case under like circumstances, they give birth to wild and baseless reports, reports, some of which even went so far as to make new stories out of old incidents ante-dating the annexation. Being determined to be perfectly just and fair in the conduct of affairs connected with the recent uprisings, the Government will admit no excuse for any culprit, whether he be a Government official, or a private citizen. Take the Suigun occurrence, for instance. There the Government have caused the responsible officers, who had already been subjected to administrative censure, to be brought for trial before a court martial. In proceeding to the reorganisation of the system of the Government General of Korea, I regret to announce the resignation of Marshal Hasegawa, Governor-General, and Mr. Yamagata, Director General of Administration, both of whom have rendered eminent service to the State at the important posts which they have occupied for several years. To fill the vacancies caused by their retirement, Baron Saito and Mr. Mizuno have now been appointed respectively as Governor-General and Director General of Administration. Baron Saito, who had long distinguished himself as a Minister of State, requires no introduction for his high personality and powers of statesmanship. Nor is there any need to refer to the high esteem in which Mr. Mizuno is held at home and abroad as a public servant. He has not only filled with credit several important executive posts during a period of more than twenty years, but also held a ministerial portfolio in the late Cabinet. I have no doubt that these two gentlemen will fully prove equal to the trust placed in them for carrying out the contemplated reforms in Korea in conformity with the expressed wishes of the Government. Korea is united geographically with the main islands of Japan, and the two peoples are closely related to each other, in race, in manners and customs and in sentiments. No distinction or inequality should be allowed to exist between them as loyal subjects of the same sovereign, whether politically, socially or otherwise. These considerations are understood to have invariably been kept in view in the Imperial Rescript issued at the time of the annexation, as well as in that which has just been issued. It should be noted that the existing administrative system of Korea is not meant to be of a permanent and unalterable nature, but that embodied provisional arrangements calculated to meet the passing needs of the transitory period until the final goal is reached. In pursuance of this policy, the Government are now decided to carry out various reforms in Korea, and it is their fixed determination to forward the progress of the country, in order that differences between Korea and Japan proper, in matters of the civil service, may finally be altogether obliterated. The Government moreover, confidently look forward to the eventual union in Korea of a system of financial and municipal administration, similar to that in operation in Japan proper so far as circumstances would permit. The speedy attainment of these ends, one cannot rely only on force of organisation, and military; a great deal necessarily depend upon the efforts of the Koreans themselves and their own upliftment. I am well aware that the system of government prevailing in Korea has made a subject of general attention to fact that the constitution was originally

SHIPPING ITEMS.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS.

There arrived from Yokohama this morning the s.s. Pyrrhus, commanded by Captain A. L. Gordon. This vessel, it will be remembered brought last time a number of repatriated men to the Far East. She arrived to-day with 700 tons of through cargo.

Some of the vessels now coming into port tell harrowing tales of the typhoon. The s.s. Hok, which reached Hongkong this morning from Kwang Chai Wan with 330 tons of general merchandise for the Colony met with a N. E. gale off Huling San, which increased to typhoon force. The vessel ran back to Taifong Koh island and anchored. The typhoon increased, the temperature reading 29.20 on the 22nd. The Hok picked up six wrecked Chinese fishermen. The weather moderated on Sunday and at 11 a.m. the vessel proceeded to Hongkong.

The Yuen Sang arrived here yesterday from Manila with 1,000 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The Drufar, a Norwegian vessel, brought this morning with 2,100 tons of sugar from Sourabaya for the Colony. She also carried 48 bags of mails. Her local agents are Messrs. Thorsen and Co.

The Kaes Sand, a Siamese boat, experienced a typhoon on the south-east coast of Hainan Island. She consigned to Hongkong 1,500 tons of general merchandise, arriving here yesterday.

The Chefoo Chi came at noon yesterday with 624 tons of sandalwood from Freemantle, for Hongkong. The typhoon centre passed her.

The Bombay Maru with 5,493 tons of cargo for Hongkong and 164 tons through came from Calcutta yesterday. Her agents are the N.Y.K.

The Nam Wan consigned 150 tons of rice here from Swatow.

The Sinkiang brought 178 tons through cargo from Canton.

Amongst the vessels that departed to-day were the Hanoi, a French vessel, with 300 tons general for Haiphong; the Hai Hing with 1,400 tons for Foochow and Swatow, and the Gothic Prince with 2,764 through cargo for New York.

VICAR ALLOWS SUNDAY DANCING.

Giving permission for dancing in the parish hall of All Saints' Church, South Acton, up to 2 o'clock on Peace Sunday the vicar, Rev. H. G. Felle, says he does not approve of Sunday dancing as a rule, but he feels it would be better for the people to have their Peace celebration under proper conditions than to wander about the streets.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SPIRIT. General Sir Julian Byng distributed the prizes at Cheltenham College recently. Speaking of his Eton days, he said they were all human public school boys in those days, and the human side produced certain results in the war—it produced leaders. Leadership or control over others was attained by being rather better at the job than they were. None were too young at school to think of leadership because wherever they might be the spirit of leadership was necessitated. Leadership did not finish with the war, but was needed just as much in peace. The Empire looked to them to lead.

ed to meet the experience of the situation under the regime of Residents-General and was never intended to be a permanent arrangement. It is now proposed to have the gendarmerie replaced by a force of police to be placed under the control of local Governors, in a manner similar to that which obtains in Japan proper, except in districts where conditions make its immediate elimination inadvisable. It is not possible, at this moment, to make any further announcement on the details of the contemplated reforms, which it remains for the newly-appointed authorities to work out. To sum up, however, it may be stated that Korea and Japan proper, forming equally integral parts of the same Empire, no distinction should, in principle, be made between them, and that it is the ultimate purpose of the Japanese Government, in due course, to treat Korea, in all respects, on the same footing with Japan proper. In this way may be attained the only true object of the annexation and along the same lines may be expected the permanent advance and enlightenment of the Koreans. I trust that the above brief observations may assist the public at home and abroad to arrive at a full comprehension of the true intentions and policy of the Japanese Government.

HOME SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 30.

The week ending July 30th must rank as one of the greatest weeks in the annals of sport. We had the All England Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon, the Royal Henley Regatta, and the Royal Naval and Military Tournament to claim attention throughout the week, whilst on the concluding day (Saturday) there were the Amateur Athletic Association Championships of England. In addition there were many interesting cricket fixtures, including amateurs versus professionals, or to use the more general but very stupid title, gentlemen versus players. Further afield there was the World's Heavy-Weight Boxing Championship, whilst the inter-Allied Games at Paris afforded sportsmen further opportunities of seeing some of the greatest athletes in the world compete. This carnival of sport all crowded into a few days makes one wonder whether the sporting bodies might not well consider the advisability of co-operation. There are many followers of sports and pastimes who would like to attend all the events named, but as at present arranged, this is impossible. If we had a federation of sporting bodies it might be possible to come to some agreement whereby the clashing of our biggest events might be avoided. Certainly it should be possible to decide the final at Henley Regatta, the All England Lawn Tennis Championships, and the Athletic Championships on three separate days.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The Athletic Championships at Stamford Bridge, London, were productive of some splendid all-round performances. As the entries included several world's record holders from the United States, some sensational results were expected. Unfortunately the American contingent did not put in an appearance. Probably this was due to the Inter-Allied Games at Paris dragging on to an unexpected length, which prevented the United States cracker joining issue. Here again we see the results of a want of co-operation between promoters. There were plenty of overseas competitors however. Sweden sending eight cracker who did very well to win 4 firsts, and 4 seconds. Denmark was also represented, and secured one win. New Zealand and Australia also sent athletes, and one of them secured a championship. As to the Home men, the outstanding performers were W. A. Hill of the Surrey Athletic Club and A. G. Hill of the Polytechnic Harriers, who between them won four events, whilst the latter was also a member of the winning relay team. Dealing with individual performers W. A. Hill is a sprinter of very great promise as he showed 10 secs. when winning the 100yds, and 22 3/5 secs. when winning the furlong. He is only 20, and should therefore make big improvement, so that possibly we have a worthy successor to W. R. Applegarth who scored in the corresponding events in 1914, the last year the championships were decided prior to the meeting under notice.

Turning to the other Hill, who by the way is no relation. He is an old athlete who gained championship honours in 1910 by winning the 4 miles. In the 1914 half-mile championship he finished 3 yds behind H. Baker of New York, the winner doing 1 min. 54 2/5 secs. In spite of his being near the veteran stage, Hill seems as good as ever as he won Saturday's half-mile in 1 min. 55 1/5 secs., beating A. Bolin of Sweden by 15 yds. Later in the day Hill beat another Swede in A. Lundgren in the mile race, his time being 4 mins. 21 1/5 secs., the Swede's time being 3 secs. worse. To finish up the afternoon Hill ran the half-mile stage in the 1 mile relay race championship and played a big part in the success of the Polytechnic Harriers.

The performance of Hill suggests that if he lays himself out for the mile, he may possibly get inside the British amateur record of 4 mins. 16 4/5 secs., which H. Binks created in 1902.

Another outstanding performance was seen in the quarter-mile, won by G. M. Butler, Oxford University Athletic Club from E. A. Engdahl of Sweden with C. Griffiths of Wales 3rd, B. G. D. Rudd of Oxford and South Africa 4th, and J. E. R. Wilton, New Zealand, 5th. As every competitor in the final represented a different country, the international and inter-Empire flavour was very prominent. The Englishman, who is a big, striding athlete, finished splendidly and

reached the tape in 49 4/5 secs. There is great promise in Butler, and if he cares to train seriously, with the two Hills, will give England a strong hand in all distances up to a mile. A capital stayer in E. Beckmen of Sweden won the 4 miles in 19 mins. 6 2/5 secs. England's hope in this race was A. H. Nichols, who however, was jostled and struck into and he gave up at about the half-mile stage. Only two past winners retained their titles, namely, B. H. Baker of Liverpool in the high jump, and R. Bridge, of Chorley in the 2 miles walk.

The Swedes showed to advantage in the field events, winning the long jump, in which W. Peterson cleared 23 ft. 6 3/4 ins., the pole vaulting and putting the shot, whilst the hammer throwing event went to Denmark. Another success was gained by H. E. Wilson of New Zealand who beat Gray (the holder) in the 130yds. hurdle race with G. F. Kedell of New Zealand 3rd, time being 15 4/5 secs.

DOUBLES.

It is not often that dual successes are gained in middle and long distance events. H. C. L. Tindall carried off the quarter-mile and half-mile in 1889, his times being 48 1/4 secs. and 1 min. 56 2/5 secs. E. C. Breeding also gained a double victory in 1893 when he won the half-mile in 1 min. 55 1/4 secs., and the quarter-mile in 49 1/5 secs., whilst he repeated the double in the following year. F. E. Bacon also gained a notable double in 1894 by winning the mile in 4 min. 25 4/5 secs., and the 4 miles in 19 mins. 48 4/5 secs.

These events were also won by the late Sgt. G. W. Hutson in 1914, his mile time being 4 min. 22 secs., and the 4 miles time 19 mins. 41 3/5 secs., certainly a remarkable double success. One might also mention that F. J. K. Cross won the half-mile and one mile in 1887, his times being 1 min. 59 secs., and 4 mins. 25 2/5 secs. Looking back in the history of the championships the palm for all-round individual successes must certainly be awarded to W. G. George, who in 1884 won the half-mile in 2 min. 2 1/5 secs., the one mile in 4 min. 18 2/5 secs., which was then a new record, and the 4 miles in 20 min. 17 4/5 secs. He also turned out in the two miles steeplechase, and looked like winning until he lost a shoe at the water jump. Not satisfied with this Saturday afternoon's work he competed in the 10 miles championship on the Monday and gained an easy victory. W. G. also won the half-mile, one mile and 4 miles, the latter by virtue of a walkover in 1882, and successes in these long distance races certainly testified to the remarkable staying powers of the Wiltshire athlete.

HENLEY REGATTA.

From the racing point of view Henley Regatta of 1919 was a tremendous success. The weather was unfortunate and there was also a very discordant note through the refusal to accept the entry of a National Amateur Rowing Association eight for the King's Cup. There will be a lot of trouble over this, and it is most unfortunate that the Amateur Rowing Association still retains a definition of an amateur, a clause which debars a man who has earned his living by manual labour. To decree that manual labour deprives an oarsman of his amateur status is a most unsupported, manlike ruling, and it is surprising that University oarsmen, who are closely connected with Henley and the Amateur Rowing Association, should associate themselves with such snobbishness. The King's Cup for the Service eights was the great thing of the Regatta, and Australia scored decisively by beating a Cambridge eight in the semi-final and an Oxford eight in the final. The Cambridge eight had previously beaten New Zealand, whilst the Oxford men had disposed of a Canadian crew and the American Army crew. The Australian oarsmen were always slightly superior to the Oxford men and were certainly less distressed at the finish. English oarsmen were more successful in the Leander Cup for four's in which the Leander crew beat the American Army crew by a length and a half. Another overseas success was gained by Pte. D. C. Hadfield of New Zealand in the Kingswood Sculls. This remarkable sculler was easily superior to all his rivals, and in the final won easily from Lt. T. M. Mussey. Another feature of the Regatta was the splendid physique of the young oarsmen from the Public Schools, and with such stalwarts to carry on, England should have nothing to fear in future.

THE UNWANTED CHILD.

STATE GUARDIANSHIP.

The problem of the unmarried mother was the principal subject for discussion yesterday at the Infant Welfare Conference at the Kingsway Hall.

Lady Nott-Bower, the wife of Sir E. Nott Bower, formerly chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, who read a paper on "The Destitute Unmarried Mother," said it was becoming increasingly difficult to make provision for these girl mothers outside the workhouse. "The extreme difficulty of obtaining a suitable foster mother was, probably responsible for many of the reported cases of deserted children. In many cases the prostitute was the girl mother who had found the problem of supporting her child in any other profession insoluble. But was it not a horrible thing that for any woman the choice should be solely between the streets and the workhouse? One way of meeting the difficulty would be to make it legally possible for any woman to obtain an order against the father of her unborn child to provide for her period of incapacity, and, if necessary, for the expenses of her confinement also. It should be made an offence for the man against whom the application has been made to leave the county without making reasonable arrangements for fulfilling his obligations.

The Bishop of Kensington said that if the State's care of the unmarried mother and her child was to be secured, there must be a reconstruction of our habitual thinking on the subject.

Reconstruction must begin on that. The fact that the word "child" could be qualified by the term "illegitimate" had been sufficient reason in the past to reconcile the community to acquiescence. In continuing to support existence under conditions which were nothing less than terribly unjust. These conditions while they remained were not only destructive to the physical but to moral health. It was necessary to deal with the cause of illegitimacy. They might call it a mistake; it was a tragic mistake. The tragedy was that any child should possibly be born into the world unwanted by its mother, disowned and deserted by its father, or that the society into which it was born should not grant it immediate and hospitable welcome. Was the mistake to remain uncorrected from one generation to another? Were we to contemplate continuously the existence of the illegitimate child. That was the question.

A PARLIAMENTARY BILL. Mr. Robert Parr, of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, outlined the provisions of the draft Bill dealing with the illegitimate child. In the Bill it was provided that such children should become wards of the Court, and where the father was known he should be served with a notice to attend the Court and be asked to provide for the support of his child. (Hear, hear.) The child should also be registered in the father's name and not merely in that of the mother.

At the afternoon session the chair was taken by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher.

Mrs. Gortle, vice-chairman of the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, said that some effort should be made to deal with the numerous bigamous marriages that had been contracted during the war. There was absolutely no provision for such girls. They must certainly be considered by themselves and in some way their position must be regularized by law.

Commissioner Adelaide Cox, of the Salvation Army, dealt with the unwanted babe, which she described as the most pathetic human being that existed. Hostels, she said, were most valuable in helping to bring out the best qualities in these children.

Dr. Legson, of Twickenham, roundly condemned the tone of such conferences. "You are all here, good people," said he. "You all have large hearts, but I question whether you have good brains." We were living in an age, he said, when all sense of self-discipline was being lost. If we were to put up for Parliament, he would have three planks in his platform—free beer, free love, and no taxation—and he would win.

RED CROSS AND INFANT WELFARE. At a meeting of the Permanent Bureau of the International Union for the Welfare of Infancy, held in London yesterday, it was

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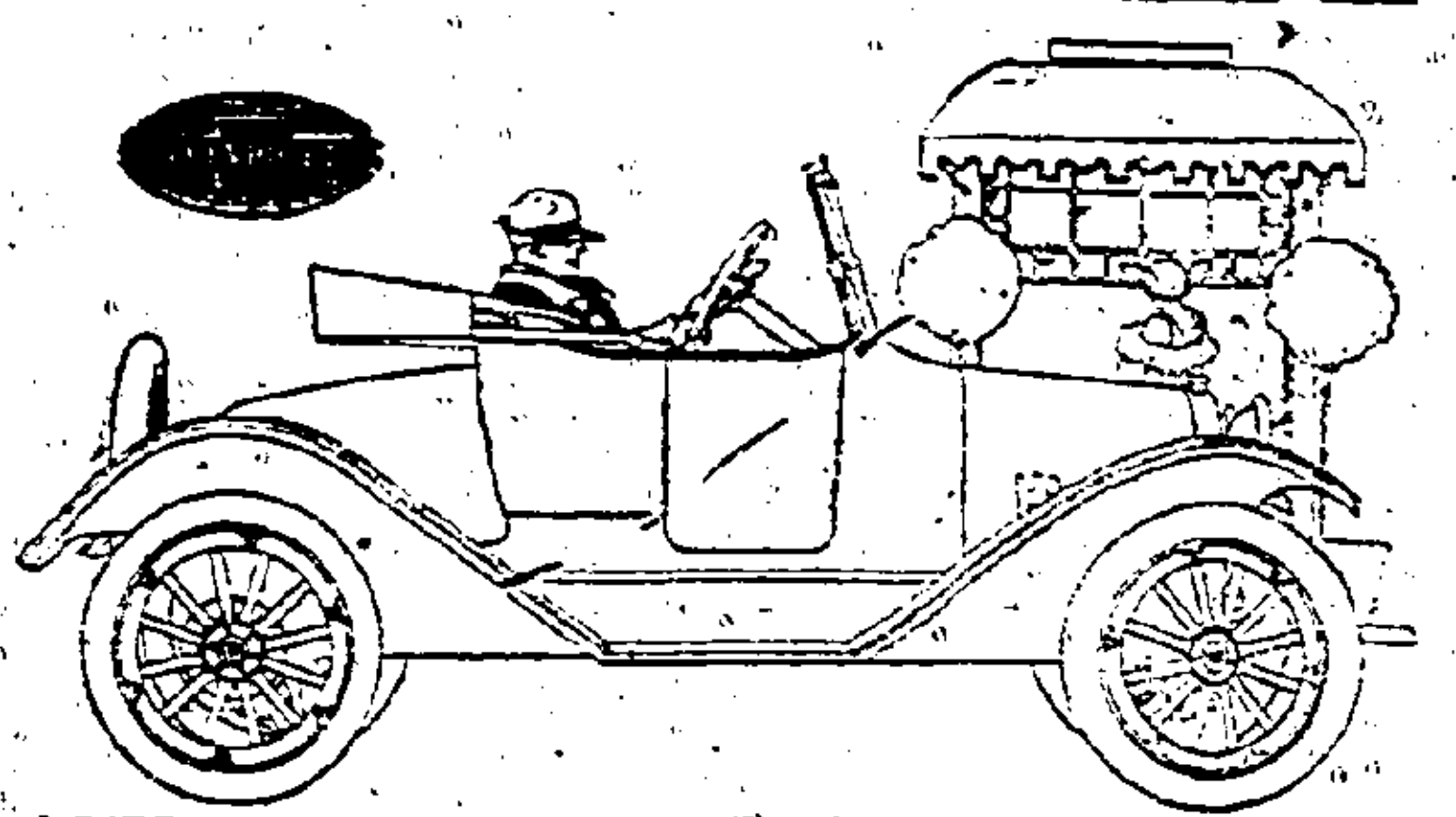
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A PRESIDENT IN PRISON.

Lima, July 4.—At 3 o'clock this morning the First and Second Regiments and police marched on the Palace, took President Pardo prisoner, and proclaimed Senator Leguia President. Only a few shots were exchanged, and no casualties are reported. Colonel Giraldo, Alvarez, and General Caceres are the military leaders of the movement. Everything is quiet in Lima. President Pardo's tenure of office would in the normal course have expired in September. Senator Leguia (Independent Party) is the President-Elect, having been victorious in the elections in May. President Pardo belongs to the Civil Party.

resolved that the International League of Red Cross Societies be requested in its future activities to existing international and national organizations working for the welfare of infancy and childhood.

NOTICE.

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AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per share for account 1919 will be payable on Thursday the 28th August, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Building, Hongkong.

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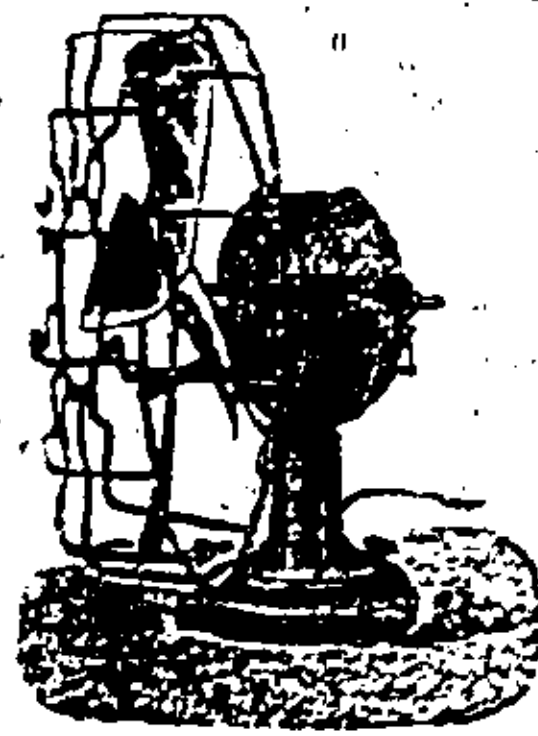
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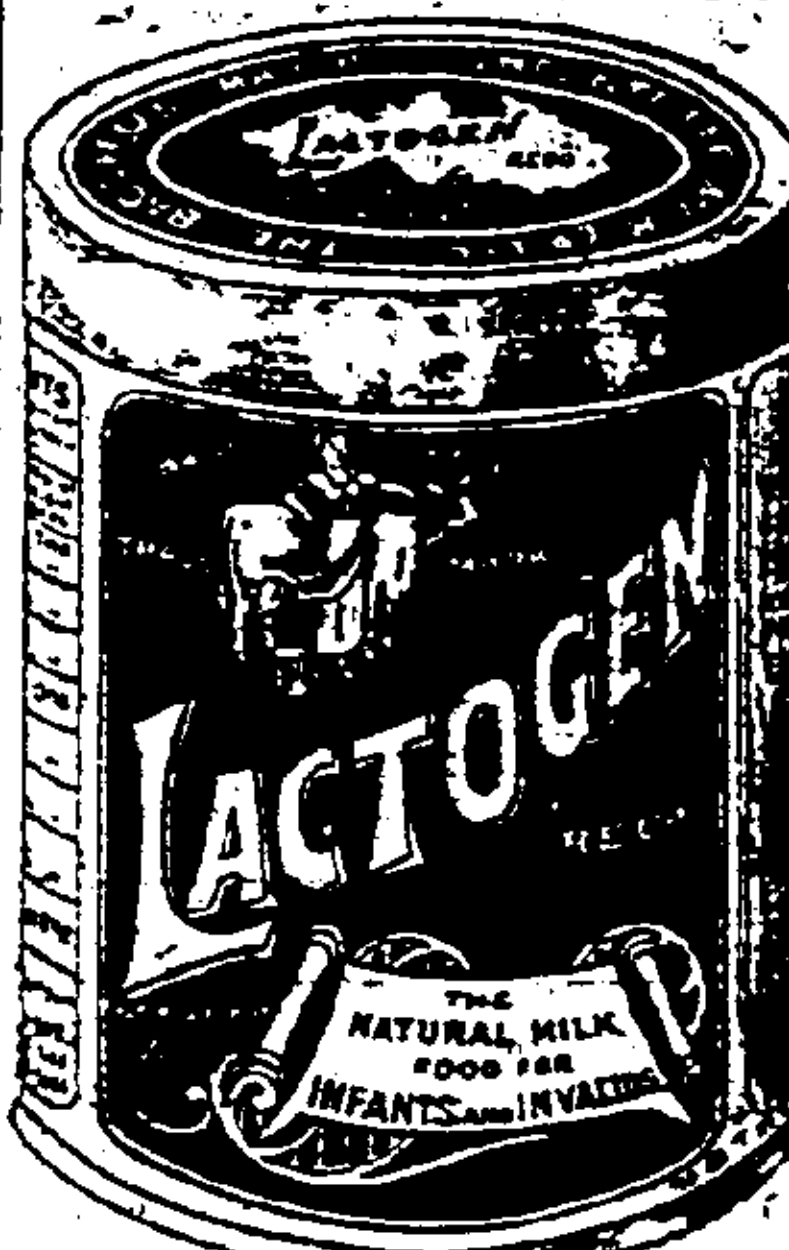
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4 m/s. France	663
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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1913. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

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1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
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12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
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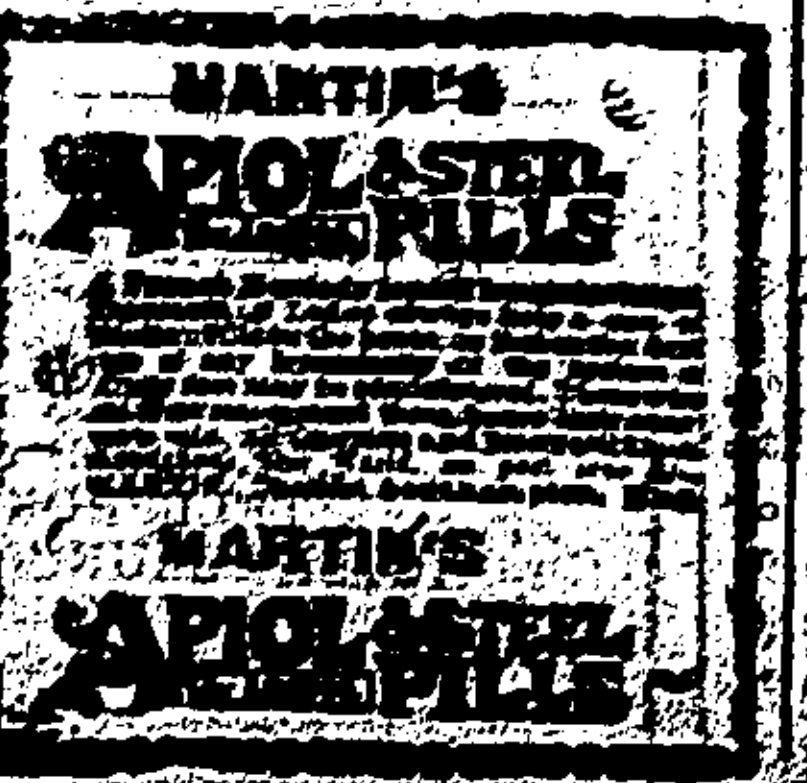
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